

this regard at least our fevers differ from those seen in the Northern States.

Loomis doubted if the rose spots were ever absent. Osler and Pepper agree that they are not always present, that they are more frequently absent in children, and that in some cases they are found on other parts of the body when absent from the chest and abdomen. When present they are regarded as pathognomonic.

4. Do you see typhoid and malaria in the same patient? If so state whether you regard this as a mere coincidence or do you believe the two to be combined in one disease—typho-malaria?

To this question Dr. Osler replied, "There may be combined infection—we have had one case only. This we regard as a coincidence, and so far as our experience goes the malaria does not influence the enteric fever in any special way. A large number of our typhoid cases come from very malarious districts."

Dr. R. L. Payne, of Norfolk, wrote: "Both poisons may exist in the same patient, modifying the usual symptoms though usually the malarial element is eliminated early by the use of quinine."

A reporter of recognized ability who has devoted a great deal of study to this subject, confirming his diagnosis by microscopic examination, writing from a section in which both forms of fever prevail says: "Never, I believe the typhoid germs are killed by toxins from the malarial germs, hence the two cannot exist in same patient at the same time."

A number of reporters, men of experience and recognized ability, notable among whom was the Nestor of our society, stated that they had not seen the two forms of fever in the same patient. The majority of reporters however recognized the mixed infection as a rare coincidence. Two reported typho-malaria as a separate disease and four others were in doubt. A number of reporters objected to the term typho-malaria. It was clearly shown that the term did not convey a definite idea, since one class of observers used it to indicate one condition, while others used it with an entirely different meaning. Thus, the term is employed to indicate the presence of malaria and the specific poison of typhoid fever; by others, malaria of a severe type in which the patient sinks into a typhoid state; while a third class of observers use the term to designate a separate and distinct disease. I have not been able to find it so used however by any standard author-